

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1878.

Yellow fever is now epidemic in several of the cities and towns of the Southwest, and as Alexandria is not beyond the scope of its rava ges, it having scourged this city in 1803, 1821 and 1822, in two of which years to such an extent that the dread of it induced a general exodus of all who could get away, it behooves those who have the health of the city in charge to be on their guard against its introduction Lere again. Its prevalence depends upon three conditions-a germ, heat, and a favorable concition of the atmosphere. Yellow fever is almost endemic in New Orleans, but as that city, during its occupancy by the federal army, and when more pains were taken to keep it clean and preserve its health than ever before or since, was totally exempt from the disease, there is a well founded bolief that proper police regulations and sanitary precautions have a great effect upon the last named of these conditions, and as this city is capable of enforcing these regulations and precautions it would be criminal for it to neglect to do so. Not only should the streets and alleys be kept (x septionally clean, but the yards, sinks and cellars should be thoroughly cleansed, a liberal use of lime be resorted to, and all foul places be fumigated. As there is now no direct trade with the infected ports, as there was during the years when the disease prevailed here epidemically, the probability of the existence of one of the conditions essential for its prevalence, the presence of the germ, is considerably lessened, and the precautions we have suggested will go far, it is believed by good medical authority, to prevent another one-that state of the circumambient air favorable to its growth and dissemination.

Mr. Hayer, soon after he was inaugurated, issued orders prohibiting Federal officeholders from taking part in political caucuses, but a change soon came over the spirit of his dreams, and he now not only allows that order to be disobeyed with impunity, but he, himself, the head of all the officeholders, has lately gone so far as to write a letter attempting to force a popular judge in Ohio to become a candidate approved. for Congress. Judge Longworth, the gentleman referred to, politely refuses to obey the instructions, and takes occasion to inform bim of the constitutional provision which prevents judges from accepting either State or Federal offices, and to say "I cannot avoid the belief that the intention of the constitution is to remove from our judges the chances of preferment and the hope of honors or reward. The man whose high duty is to judge people in matters of property, liberty and life should never be the servant or candidate of any party or faction. When he mounts the tribune he should put behind him pleasure, wealth, pride and the hope of attaining anything beyond the approval of hopest men and his own conscience." Such a response, we should suppose, was calculated in an eminent degree to remind Mr. Hayes of the propriety of his order prohibiting officeholders from attempting to control political nominations, and of the impropriety of disregarding that order.

The report that the Postmaster General is matenvering for the nomination for Vice Pres ident on the Grant ticket is not credited by these most likely to be acquaiated with Mr. Key's aspirations, not because he would not like to be Vice President under Gen. Grant or anybody else, but because, next to Mr. Schurz, he is more objectionable to the parties specially engaged in the work of securing General Grant the radical nomination for a third term, than almost any other man that could be named for the Vice Presidency; and as he is as well aware of adopted. this as all other people are, it is not likely that he will be silly enough to throw time and money away in an effort to achieve an impossibility. Mr. Key's political life will probably terminate when his service in President Hayes' Cabinet

The beheading of Hoedel, the would be regi cide, at Berlin, yesterday, seems rather strange in these times of opposition to capital punishment, and when the death penalty, even without the shedding of blood, is looked upon with hor ror. It recalls almost forgotten incidents of the block in the tower of London and of the guillotice in Paris, but if there ever was a case in which such a death was deserved, it is the one to which reference is made, and it is only by such a terrible penalty that criminals can be deterred from the commission of such crimes as that for which it was imposed. Attempted assassinations will now probably be less frequent in Berlin, and if similar treatment be awarded those who murdered the chief of police of St. Pétersburg, yesterday, crime of a like character will also diminish in that city.

Mr. Fernando Wood will convene the House Committee on the Tariff in New York next month. If Mr. Wood's committee will report in favor of free trade, and Congress adopt the having obtained a record of 2.13}. report, and pass a bill imposing an income tax to supply the deficiency in the revenue, a great improvement will take place in the condition of the country, for a foreign market will then be obtained for our productions, an increase of them be stimulated, and employment consequently be afforded to many now idle hands.

The invasion of Mexico, a country with which we are at peace, by an armed force, and the amount of the loss be at present ascertained. tiago and Moca are in the hands of the revothat, too, simply because a few robbers from the opposite side of the Rio Grande had orossed the river and carried off some cattle, goes far to sustain the assertion lately made that the Administration had determined upon a war ple's attention from its own numerous defects. of \$2,500 was offered for his capture.

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Potomac Baptist Association.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazatte. MARTINSBURG, W. VA, Aug. 15.-The Association met at 9½ o'clock.

After singing by the congregation, prayer was offered by Rev. F. II. James. The proceedings of yesterday were read and adopted. The Association then took up the miscellaneous business.

Prof. Huntington, of Columbia Colloge, then addressed the Association on the spiritual condition of the churches, after which

J. A. Haynes, D. D., read a biographical sketch of the life and labors of Rev. Thaddeus Herndon, who had died since the last meeting of the Association.

On motion of Rev. J. L. Carroll, the paper read by Dr. Haynes was incorporated in the minutes of the Association.

The report on the State Missions was then read by Dr. Haynes, chairman of the com-

Pending the adoption of the report addresses

were made by H. K. Ellyson and Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Richmond. Dr. Curry said: We had had enough talking, and money was what we wanted. He then proceeded to take up a collection, which amounted to \$120 in cash and subscriptions.

Pledges for the coming year \$737.

The report was adopted and, On motion the Association took a recess unil two o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Singing by the congregation and prayer by Rev. J. L. Carroll. The Moderator appointed J. R. Jackson and Wm. H. Benton to audit the Treasurer's ac

Rev. J. B. Lake then read the report or Home Missions, which was followed by able addresses by Rev. J. B. Lake, J. D. Carroll, Dr. Cuthbert, of Washington, D. C., and W. S. Penick, of Alexandria.

The report was adopted. Rev. W. S. Penick then read a report on

education. Most excellent addresses were made by Dr Huntington, Rev. S. M. Athey, Mr. Wilson, of Charlestown, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, and Rev. Mr. Raymond, of Croser Seminery.

The report was then adopted. The committee on time and place of next meeting then reported, recommending Ketontio, Loudoun county, Va.; time, Wednesday before the 3rd Sunday in August, 1879; O Ellyson to preach the introductory sermon, and

A. E. Rogers appointed alternate. The Association then granted Rev. B. P Duliso 10 minutes to represent Brentsville church. He stated they had an unfinished house, and wanted help to complete it. He

took up a collection, amounting to \$18 50. The Association the adjourned to meet to morrow morning at 91 o'clock. After prayer by Dr. Curthbert, Dr. Curry

preached an elequent sermon last night in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was very kindly tendered to the Association during its session here.

Dr. Curry will lecture on education to-night in the Methodist Church.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., Aug. 16.—The Moderator took the chair at the appointed time, and after singing by the congregation and prayer by Rev. S. M. Athey, the Association proceeded to business. The proceedings of yesterday were read and

The committee appointed to audit the Treas

urer's account then reported. Ten minutes were then allowed Rev. W. S. Kerns to represent the claims of Clifton Church.

A collection was then taken amounting The report on foreign missions was then read by Rev. J. L. Carroll, and very able addresses were made by Rav. W. J. Ponick, Prof. Huntington, Dr. Cuthbert and J. L. M. Curry, D.D. A collection was then taken, amounting to \$39.75, after which the report was adopted,

EVENING SESSION. The evening session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Abrahams. The report of the acting board was read and

and the Association took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The report on Sunday school statistics was then read by Rev. F. II. James, General Superintendent of Sabbath Schools in the bounds of the Potomoc Association, and discussed by | bill now pending before the Federal Council, Rev. F. H. James, J. L. Carroll, S. Barber, W. S. Penick and A. E. Rogers, and adopted.

Rev. A. E. Rogers then offered the following : Resolved, That we are in hearty co operation with the Sunday School and Bible Board, and that we urge our churches to contribute annually to its support,

Which was discussed by Dr. Haynes and

Rev. W.S. Penick then offered the following : Resolved, That we commend to our churches he Sunday school organization of this Association, and invite their hearty co operation. 21. That the General Superintendent shall

be instructed to put this organization in harmonious co-operation with the Sunday School and Bible Board of the General Association in sistance of Bosnia, made important concessions

The resolutions were discussed by Rev. W. S. Penick, J. L. Carroll and others, and Rev. W. S. Penick was then elected General Superintendent of Sunday Schools.

Rev. J. L. Carroll then offered the follow ng resolution of thanks, which was adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby cordially tendered to this church and community for the generous and abundant hospitality furnished them during the session; also to the M. E. Church for the use of its house of worship; also to B. & O. and Virginia Mulland railroads, for accommo-

dations extended. On motion the Association adjourned to meet in Catoetin Church, Loudoun county, Va., Wednesday, before the third Tuesday in Au-

guet. 1879. The Moderator made some very touching remarks. After singing by the congregation Rev. I. B. Lake led in prayer.

This has been one of the most pleasant meetings of the Association that we have ever had gives any hope of an understanding is the one the pleasure of attending.

News of the Day.

General Mackenzic is reported to have crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico at Fort Duncan with a detachment of United States troops. The | dispatched some men of war to Greek waters Mexicans on the other side of the river are said as a demonstration. to be excited and active.

It is reported that Kenneth Rayner, Solicitor of the Treasury, will be retired at once and Assistant Solicitor Robinson appointed in his

The horse Rarus has been pronounced by the Buffalo Park Association the King of the Turf,

A Eureka, Nevada, dispatch says the loss by The Chicago and Alton Railroad freight

house and offices on the river bank in East St. Louis, nearly a mile above the bridge, caught | terday. The first sailing prize was won by an fire about 11.30 last night and were entirely consumed. Some stables in the immediate vicinity were also destroyed. It is not known how much freight was in the warehouse nor can united against Gonzalez. Puerto Plata, San-

Absconded.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 17 .- On the 5th of July James Gilmore, a trusted clerk of the General Mezentzow fired upon General Marka-United Express Company in this city, absconded with \$13,000 of funds in the compa ny's care. with that country in order to detract the peo- his arrest at that place yesterday. A reward circumstance arose the first report that General

Foreign News. At the international monetary convention in Paris yesterday Mr. Grocsback, on behalf of the American delegates, submitted a programme for the establishment of a common relation between gold and silver and of liberty of coinage. He also explained the Bland bill .-He said the motives of the American Governmext were entirely unselfish, : it derived no revenue from the mines of the country. He submitted a resolution affirming the desirability of a fixed international rate between gold and silver and of the unlimited coinage of both as

a legal tender. Mr. Goschen, one of the English delegates, said England reserved the right to maintain

the gold standard unaltered. A Vienna dispatch says the chief corps of the Austrian army of occupation, under General Phillipovieh, and numbering 30,000 men, on the 14th inst., after deducting all garrisons, left on the route. General Szapary has received reinforcements-it is said a whole brigade-to enable him to force his way to Zworvick. Serious difficulty is apprehended in advancing beyond Serajevo. The insurgents in Northern Bosnia are also still active. On the 14th inst., they attacked the Austrian garrison at Banjaluka, but were unsuccessful. They have taken up their position near Buzovaca, where an engagement is expected. It is considered likely that the insurgents will attack

the only line of communication with Dobci. Advices received from insurgent sources represent that General Szpary's defeat on the 10:hinst, was disastrous. It is reported that he abandoned a battery, a quantity of arms and ammunition, and many horses, The insurgents also claim that General Szapary's command was defeated in a second battle, and that General Phillipovich's army is falling back toward the river Save.

A Vienna correspondent states that Austria has decided upon the immediate further mobilization of troops. It is feared that the pacification of Bosnia will take six weeks or two months.

A Vienna dispatch says the Porte's underhand support of the Bosnians has caused a change of relations with Austria, which, a short time ago, had been deemed impossible.

It is stated at Rustchuk that a Russian army of observation of 80,000 men will be stationed in Bessarabia until the result of the chagnes south of the Danube is known.

The Political Correspondence says the insurgents in Eastern Bosnia number sixteen thousand men. The Servian Government has removed from the frontier all sympathizers with the insurrection, and has made a dec'aration that Servia would not engage in anything contrary to her international duties.

As General Mezentow, chief of the Ozale private police was leaving a shop at the corner of the Place Michel yesterday, he was stabbed by two persons and fell wounded. The assagsins jumped into a drosbky and drove off .-They have not yet been arrested. General Mezenizow was conveyed home, at St. Petersburg, where he died of the wounds received .-

He was stabbed just above the heart. The sale of the newspaper, the Golas, on the streets of St. Petersburg is prohibited.

Hoedel, who was beheaded yesterday Berlin for his attempted assessination of the Emperor when informed that his execution was fixed upon, become deathly pale. He wished to plead for pardon, but soon recovered composure when told that this was useless. He asked for wine for supper, and drank to the Commune and the leader of the Social Democracy. When the sentence was read on the souffold he spat disdainfully, and cried "Brave!" He repulsed the ministrations of the chaplain, declaring them useless, as it would take years to convert him. Fifty persons, including of ficials, judges, police, and twelve citizens, attended the execution, which is generally approved. Official notice of the execution has been posted throughout the city as a warning. The remains were immediately buried. Some difficulty had been experienced in obtaining an executioner. It is reported that he man who at last accepted the task is a respectable butcher of Berlie. The business was very quickly done. He was made to kneel down, the executioner raised an immense double handed aword and at one stroke the head fell upon the seaffold. It is reporter that the executioner refused any reward.

The German Ultramontane and Progressist iournals bitterly oppose the new anti Socialist The difficulties between Turkey and lingland relative to the introduction of reforms in

Asia Minor are almost entirely removed. The treaty respecting Cyprus did not imply the renunciation by Turkey of her independence. Turkey would listen to the counsels of England, but would introduce reforms herself,

without a necessity for the installation in Asia of British residents, who would seek to introduce reforms, instead of merely watching over their execution.

A convention with Austria relative to the occupation of Bosnia and Heisagovina has been concluded. Austria at first desired to settle the conditions of the occupation by means of an exchange of notes, but, in view of the rein order to obtain the more solemn sanction of a convention for the occupation. The duration of the occupation has not been fixed; but several articles of the convention recognize the sovereignty of the Sultan, and it is provided that in the churches and mosques public pray ers for him shall be continued to be offered.

The note addressed by the Porte to the Powers in reference to the demands of Greece declares that Turkey never accepted the principle of the rectification of the Greek frontier. It says that no really national insurrection has broken out in Thessaly and Epirus since 1829. Armed bands have passed the frontiers, but have not been able to draw the population into an insurrectionary movement. Greece lays stress upon the moderation she displayed during the war, but she negotiated with Russia several times and mooted the question of the partition of Roumelia, and asked in vain for paval assis ance from Russia, and not sucoxeded in obtaining it, renounced the idea of going to war through dread of the power of Turkey. The only sentence in the note which asserting that the Porte leaves to the Powers

the task of judging its arguments. A dispatch from Berlin says Germany is ready to join in active mediation in favor of the rectification of the Greek frontier, and has

Special dispatches from Rome assert that Greece has also received the promise of the

moral support of Italy.

Mr. D. B. Sickles, consul of the United States at Bangkok, Siam, writes as follows to a friend in Paris: "I am happy to inform you that I have finished my liquor raids, hav. presided over by Isham Keith. As there are ing closed over 300 establishments formerly conflicting claims as to delegates and district unburt, although he had had two horses killed have passed over the road in the past (wind) under American protection, through licenses sold by my predecessor. To day there is not sub-committee of three, consisting of Col. Wm. yesterday's flood is about \$60,000. No lives a single liquor shop within my consular jurisdic-

> An international regatta, organized by the British fleet, was sailed at Constantinople yes-American yacht. A revolution has broken out in San Domingo, the partisans of Basz and Luperon having

> lutionists, who expect to be joiced by the whole Republic. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17. - The assassins of roff, chief of the corps of gendarmes, who

GENEVA, Aug. 17 .- The world's convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, now in session here, is meeting with a measure of success highly satisfactory to its promoters. The average attendance at the conference is one thousand. Delegates are present from America. Belgium, England, France, Holland, Spain and the Protestant Cantons of

Switzerland. PARIS, Aug. 17 .- Governor McCormick, Commissioner General of the United States to he Paris Exposition, gave a brilliant reception Wednesday night which was largely attended by both French and Americans. On the same evening Mr. Teisserenc DeBort, the French Minister of Agriculture, invited the American delegates to the Franco American commercial conference to a dinner reception.

LONDON, Aug. 17 .- A dispatch from Constantinople to the Daily Telegraph says the Rhodope International commission has return ed to Constantinople. The report of the com missioners when issued will more than emfirm the terrible statements of the Russo Bu'garian cruelties and outrages.

LONDON, Aug. 17 .- A Constantinople dispatch to the Times says the members of the Rhodope commission give fearful accounts of the barbarities committed in southern Bulgaria since the arrival of the Russian army.

Tours, Aug. 17 .- A numerously attended meeting was held here yesterday under the presidency of M. Belle, member of the Chamber of Deputies and Mayor of Tours, in favor of the conclusion of a Franco American treaty of commerce. Speeches were made by MM. Belle and Wilson, member of the Chamber of Deputies. Leon Chatteau and Mesers, Pollock, Appleton, Young, Hodges and Rosevelt, M. Fournier, the French Ambassador to Turkey, was also present. The meeting resolved that the draft of the treaty voted by the Franco-American Conference deserves the attention of the French Chambers of Commerce. The Tours Chamber of Commerce was requested to examine the draft and give an expression of opinion

Kearney.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.-The Herald this morning publishes an interview with Mr. R L. Kuight, the secretary of the Kearney or ganization for California, in which he gives an account of the so called "great agitator." Kearney, his associates in San Francisco say, really raised the "Kearney movement" out there. He "gathered about him only the rude and ignoraut." He repelled decent and intelligent people. "The more cultivated demanded that Kearney should take a back seat,' says his associate, Mr. Knight, "but he put ignorance, barbarism and mob rule on top, and the intelligent and self-respecting fled away from him, and decent law abiding people look ed on with horror." Meantime Kearney sought only "to be the god of the sandlot." Mr. Knight said the party never intended violence. They only desired by the ballot bex to get rid of the Chinese, land and other monopolies by legislation. Knight says Kearney has gone East with the reputation of being the lion of the workingman's party of California. He is rather the donkey than the lion. His shallow bombast about purity and honesty is the merest sham. He is as base a counterfeit French the town grew every day. as ever was nailed to a counter. His whole career in the workingman's party has been one of abuse, profanity, empty boasting, superla tive egotism, inordinate, overhearing ambition, and dishonest financiering. Knight further says the movement had hardly begun when Kearney cast about to see how he could make money out of it. He soon found a knave to suit his purpose-the same Carl Browne, or Carl McLond--who is now called his private secretary. This fellow, who knows no rules of art or grammar, undertook to illustrate and edit a paper. Kearney boasted of him as a workingman, and used to show him up in the sandlot with unkempt hair and a dirty face, to prove that he was honest. With this fellow the open letter was begun. In a few days a joint stock publishing company was formed. Kearney was chief director, and Browne was the board. They awarded 1,250 shares to themseives. Then they sold stock. They had public entertainments. Money that should have come to the party went to the open letter. They kept no proper accounts, made no reports of receipts or expenditures. Their paper was a contemptible and worthless rag. This was the sink hole of all the money. It was a disgrace to the party and to all connected with it. The State contract committee and the county committee demanded reports and explanations. They resolved that the paper of the party should make an honest showing. Kearney and Browne were resolved it should not. Kearney had to explain or get rid of the committees. He found it easiest to denounes the committees as officessekers to delude his ignorant followers, and he did it. The open letter scheme was a fraud from beginning to end for Kearney's benefit. He could not explain. He cannot now explain. He denounced men whom he knew to be honest to cover his own rascality. The workingmen of San Francisco were to build a temple. Sixteen thousand two Lit tickets were to be sold to buill it. It was acknowledged that nearly three thousand tickets were sold. There was no temple, no financial report, no explanation. The committees demanded an occount on this also, and it was necessary for Kearney to explain or get them out of the way. Again the election was coming. If the party followed the rules laid down neither Kearney nor any other man could pack the conventions or make peace clubs. This did not suit Kearney. He had promised men places. He must get rid of the committees. Better have a faction in his own hands than a victorious party, and he only one, and so he slandered the best and most intelligent men in the paper. He appealed to the ignorant. They listened to the impudent falsifier, and the blatant blatherskite comes to you with this indorsement. He lost us the State of California by his frauds, his falsehoods, and

the braying ass who howls out his despair as though it were a note of triumph. The Eighth Congressional District.

his bad manners. He comes to you not the

cocquering lion bis vain boasting pretends, but

At the late meeting of the conservatives at Twyman's Mill, Madison county, a resolution was passed instructing the chair to appoint four delegates and four alternates to represent that district in the Congressional convention. Said delegates were instructed : First, to oppose the nomination of the present incumbent, the Hon. Eppa Hunton; 2d, to support no man that is not in favor of readjusting the State debt.

At a meeting of the Fauquier conservative committee, held last Saturday, the chairman was directed to issue credentials to the delegates elected in Scott, Cedar Kun and Rappahapnock districts, and to those delegates elected at Warrenton, in Centre district, by the meeting committee men elected in Marshall district, a under him. E. Gaskins, Maj. T. T. Smith and E. D. Kincheloe, was appointed to take evidence and The sub committee agreed to meet at Salem

to-day to carry out their instructions. The election for delegates to the Congressional

Annals of Alexandria-Fourth Series. BY WM. F. CARNE.

Chapter XV.-The Summer of Braddock's Defeat.

1755 .- After the Congress all movements in town were directed towards forwarding the expedition, and getting the troops speedily upon their march towards Fort Daquesne.

On the 18th of April the 48th regiment under Col. Dunbar set out for Frederick. Thirty men were still left, with the officer at Rock Creek. All the boats in the neighborhood were pressed to assist in transporting the 48th regiment over the Potomac. On the 20th of April Gen. Braddock with his staff left the Carlyle House and started for Frederick, leaving Col. Washington sick at Mount Vernon. He also lest Lieut. Colonel Gage at Alexandria with four companies of the 44th regiment to escort the powder and artiflery as soon as a sufficient number of horses and wagons arrived. Gage had great difficulty in getting horses and wagons, but after some days of waiting he took what he could get, and the first week of May moved off with the four companies of his command. Thirty sailors from the ships of war accompanied him. The sick men of the command were lefe in the hospital at Alexandria, and an officer and twenty men were left for a guard and escort. Washington, as soon as his health permitted, hurried on after Braddock, and overtook him at Frederick. He passed through town in May, carrying army money from Williamsburg to the frontier, and again

bade Alexandria farewell. There is no record of the Alexandrians who accompanied the expedition. Dr. Craik, who built the three story brick house on the south side of Duke street, between Fairfax and Lee streets, still standing, and who was long Wash. ington's family physician, was with Braddock. Mr. John West says that Thomas Longden, ancestor of the Messrs. Snowden of the Gazette; George Salmne and Michael Krumbacker, of Alexandria, marched with the troops from Alexandria. Mr. West also says that "some of the very heavy long iron 12 pound guns brought over by Braddock for the purpose of battering Fort Duquesne being too heavy for carriage, were left on the bank of the river near the foot of Wilkes street, just adjoining the railroad

tunnel on the southeast, and that they seem to have lain there during the Revolutionary war.' After the departure of Braddock's army the effects of its encampment at Alexandria were everywhere visible. Not only had a number of sick men been left in hospital, in tents on the south suburb of the town, but the smith's shops and other manufactories which had sprung into existence from the necessities of the army were kept at work making ready for the occupation of Fort Duquesne. Manufactories were not then as now, vast combinations of the labor of many men, controlling marvelous machinery, backed by the vast power of steam, Multi tudes of small shops, where the skill of the artizin supplied the absence of medera implements, dotted the town. Stores of all kinds for which the needs of the army had created a demand, began to come io, and for the first time Alexandria felt the impetus of a commerce other than that in tobacco. While the country waited for Braddock to corquer the

Washington had foreseen this. He had written to Mr. Fairlex during the previous April: "Alexandria has been honored with the five Covernors in consultation, a favorable presage, I hope, not only of the success of the expedition, but of the future greatness of the town, for surely such a meeting must have been occasioned by the commodious and pleasant situation of the place which prognosticates population and an increase of Lourishing

trade." The urgent need of storehouse accommodation had been seriously felt while the troops were in town, and the trustees were urged to publicans here are of that opinion; and Louis take such action as would increase these ac commodations. Accordingly at the first meeting of the Town Board held after Braddook's departure the subject was considered. There were several warehouses at Point West, and the great tobacco (county) warehouse on the hill above, but there was no large building capable of serving the needs of commerce at Point Lumley, and on the 18th of June it was determined to build a town warehouse there .--

The trustees, "Ordered that John Carlyle, gent., do erect and build at Point Lumley, in this town, a warehouse of the following dimensions, viz: One hundred feet long, twenty four feet wide, and thirteen feet pitahed, to be three divisions, double sheded, the sills to be raised four feet from the ground, and so completely finished, and that he lay his account of expense for the building thereof before the trustees of the town when the same is completed; that the same may be examined by them; that he re-

ceive the money loow due to the trustees to en able them to carry on the work, and that the residue of the money by him to be advanced be repaid him out of the rents arrising from the said warehouse together with interest thereon after the rate of five per cent from the time that the house is finished; and it is further with Wells, and that he was nearly starving, ordered that he do rent the said house when completed for the most advanced price that can be had, and lay his accounts for rents recaired from time to time before the trustees, and so continue to do until the trustees shall think it necessary to make some further order

therein. The Committee on Public Property had its actual, if not its formal, origin at this meeting, when it was directed "that Wm. Ramsay, John Dalton and George Johnston, Gent., do overlook

and inspect the said building.' Before the warehouse was completed terrible news came. One hot July day the heat was lorgotten. Latelligence arrived that Braddock was defeated. The country people crowded into town, and the market place was alive with the throngs that came and went panting with excitement and athirst for news. The first bulletin which gave an account of the Virginia

troops was this: "The Virginia Officers and Troops behaved like Men and dy'd like Soldiers; for out of three companies that were there that day scarce 30 came safe out of the field ; Captain Peyroney and all his officers down to a Corporal were killed. Capt. Pelson's company, (who was himself killed) shared almost as hard a fate for only one of his escaped. Capt. Stewart and his Light Horse behaved gallantly having 25 killed out of 29 which he brought into the field. But the Regulars were seized with such a Pannick that the officers lost all Command over them and they would gather in a body 10 and 12 deep contrary to orders and then in their confusion would level fire and shoot down the Men before them so that many of those killed and wounded received their Shots from our own Soldiers."

News came, also, that Braddock was killed; that nothing was saved except what the skill of Washington had saved; but that he was ed wherever crossed by the storm. No man

of bad tidings. Amazement, rage, sorrow filled damages to the road. The Rappahauncek the dark days in turn-contempt of English out of its banks. There was another heavy make report thereof to the next meeting of the county committee to assemble on the 26th inst. at the prowess and valor of the Virginia troops, but yet greater pride at their skill, superior to British veterans-sorrow for the dead-most of all, increased devotion, grown now to worship, convention was held in Frederick county this of George Washington, filled the popular mind

unfolded itself.
Col. Washington reached Alexandria on the ported elopement of Miss Sandford, of New York, the counts lientered orders to all leasther Ronnie Woodscrond and Kate Clayton Haven, niece of Judge Sandford, of New York, the county lieutenants of the neighborhood to a beautiful and accomplished girl, with Seth gather the militia, so that he could visit the Bateman Dodge, an adopted son of the keeper various counties and train and exercise them circumstance arose the first report that General Mezentzow had been killed by a pistol shot.

Of a fashionable boarding house at Bateman's for service in defence of their threatened homes; but we do not believe in Dr. Bull's Baby Symp and for there was fear even in Alexandria of an assert that no family should be without if.

The rempants of Braddock's army did not return to Alexandria; the regulars marched across the country to Philadelphia, and the Virginia and other troops took post at Winchester. The General Assembly voted each of the Virginia troops five pounds, Col. Washington three hundred pounds, Captains Adam Steven, Thomas Waggener and Robert Stewart seventy-five pounds each; Lieutenants Wm. Bronaugh, Walter Stewart, Hector McNeal and Henry Woodward, and Surgeon James Craik thirty pounds each for services in the

campaign. In August the thirty sailors who had secompanied the army, passed through town on the way to Hampton, for the Nightingale and the Sea Horse had left here and were at Hampton

Roads. It was known before the close of August that the General Assembly had voted to raise sixteeu companies, and that Col. Washington had been appointed Commander in Chief of all the forces of the colony. This news was received with great satisfaction in Alexandria, and the Justiceof the Peace applied themselves with vigor to filling the ranks. The feeling which the excessive flogging of Morgan and others had excited was shown in the new law, which forbade a court martial to inflict a greater number than wenty stripes.

In the burry of building smith shops and other houses to provide for Braddock's action the legal provision against wooden chimees (which were generally made of barrels) had been disregarded. Inter arms silent leges, even in so small a matter as wooden chimneys, and the town officer that had torn down the wood en chimneys of a smith who was working for Braddock would have been speedily taught, at least, as much Latin as is needed to translate that iniquitous maxim. But when the trustees met on the last day of September, Messrs, G. W. Fairfax, Ramsay, Carlyle, G. Alexander, Mason, Hunter, Johnston and Dalton attending. they made an order "that Brick or Stone Chimneys be built to such houses or small shops as at present have wooden ones by it. first day of December next, or that notice be given to the Sheriff to pull them dewn."

The town warehouse at Point Lumley had by this time been completed, and orders were given for filling in its toundations. This was house stood on the north side of Duke street and ran across what is now Union street to the river shore on the west edge of the point. I was probably used in an unfinished state ... house man or store away goods after Braddock's defeat. It was soon rented to Captain Jaho Copithorn.

The Presidential Fraud. During the proceedings of the Potter investi

gating committee yesterday a letter was read dated at Willard's Hotel, 24th of April, 1st and was signed W. P. Kellogg, which said "I have been watching night and day, with life is passing away from the republican party They are a damned ungrateful lot any way. some of them at least. I hope matters will brighten up for us all. W. P. KELLOGO. Another letter was read from Packard Geo. Jones, of the New York Times, dated July 1, 1872, and recommending him as a tel able correspondent. Beveral letters from Sens

tor West were then read. On 12th December.

76, a letter dated United States Senate, said:

'Let hypocrites howl. Packard policy von

find to be non committal," and some other and ters of small importance. The following was read:-"WILLARD'S HOTEL, 25th February, 1877 Desr Leete; I received your letter. It looks now as if the count would progress and Hayes be declared President before the 4th of March. This is and has been a great struggle. I noticed what you wrote about that "Time's special." I immedistely telegraphed denial to the Times. Pack ard will be recognized no doubt by Hayes, if not by Grant, before he goes out of office. Don't see how it can be otherwise, and all leading re ana's vote was counted, and she did become it corner-stone, so to speak. Buch a wonder coul only occur in so wonderful a country as this, a only once in a hundred years. All's well that ends well, whatever betides. We have made

go into another State convention vote right Leete, continuing, said the \$500,000 reli bill passed in 1874 was for "overflow" and al.

heap of history, such as it is. Whenever ye

to take care of acgross, and see that they von a straight. Here another letter was read alluding to wit ness, who said: - 'That applies to me; that was the time I was detailed to watch you (Pot-

ter) when you were on that committee-when you got away with Phelps and Foster. Mr. Potter. - I never met two more houses

ble men in my life. Your statements are

Mr. Leete, - "Well, we thought they were very soft, and I was detailed to see after you and find cut how you got around them." [Her. witness produced the election ticket of 1876 gotten out by republicans. It bore the cause of democratic candidates all through, with the exception of Darrell, republican, for Congress. Another letter was read from Mr. Wettmore to Leete. It stated that he was getting disgusted Leete continuing :- "You see, Wettmore was James Madison Wells's editor of his organ Wells lived at Rapids parish, and regarded the place as his private kingdom. Is would take a

long time to explain the meaning of the letter-At this stage, owing to the absence of Gen. Butler and some witnesses, the committee ad journed until Monday.

Virginia News.

A lock of one thousand sheep passed through Charleston, on Saturday morning last, for M Ashby, of Bloomfield, Loudoun county.

Commissioners have been appointed Orange and Albemarle to assess the damage for the right of way for the new railroad from Charlottesville to Orange C. II. It is generally thought that work will begin on this road as once and that trains will be running within twelve months.

The Charlestown Free Press says: We als informed that rails and other material (ties excepted, and they are rapidly accumulating at convenient points) sufficient to complete the Shenandoah Valley Railroad to the Clarke ber der are upon the line of the road, and the cor tractors are personally superintending the laying of the track, and have no doubt of the construction of the road to Riverton-forty miles-b; the lat of December, provided unnecessor, hindrances are not put in the way by overes: ful county authorities.

A severe rain storm prevailed in Richmond Thursday night, extending over a section of country from the Potomac to the headwaterof Mattaponi river. The roads in that section are impassable. Up to this time no loss of life has been reported. The Richmond, Freder icksburg and Potomac Railroad is badly wash-Every courier laid on the town a new burden put at work by the company to repair the

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.-The first race sweep stakes, for all ages, three quarters of a afternoon and wil be held in Winehester to- and heart, as day by day, the story of the fight and LaRelle Helene third. Time, 1.175. SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.-The race, purse \$400, for three year olds, one unde

> third. Time, 1.58. We do not believe in medicina for children,